### 103D CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1296

To provide surveillance, research, and services aimed at prevention of birth defects.

# IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 10, 1993

Mr. Ortiz (for himself, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Pastor, Mr. Gonzalez, Mr. Towns, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Filner, Mr. Tejeda, Ms. Pelosi, Mr. Romero-Barceló, Mr. de la Garza, Mr. Gutierrez, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Pickle, Mr. Frost, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Gene Green of Texas, Mr. Lipinski, Mr. Kreidler, Mr. Torres, and Mr. Serrano) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

#### AUGUST 2, 1993

Additional sponsors: Mr. Hall of Texas, Mrs. Thurman, Mr. Brown of Ohio, Miss Collins of Michigan, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Hall of Ohio, Mr. Rose, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Mfume, Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Morella, Mr. Upton, Mr. Laughlin, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Owens, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Sarpalius, Mr. Levin, Mr. Edwards of Texas, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Inslee, Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Markey, Mr. Washington, Mr. Rowland, and Mr. Dellums

# A BILL

To provide surveillance, research, and services aimed at prevention of birth defects.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

- 2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
- 3 "Birth Defects Prevention Act of 1993".
- 4 (b) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following 5 findings:
- (1) Birth defects are the leading cause of infant
   mortality, directly responsible for one out of every
   five infant deaths.
  - (2) Thousands of the 250,000 infants born with a birth defect annually face a lifetime of chronic disability and illness.
    - (3) Birth defects threaten the lives of infants of all racial and ethnic backgrounds. However, some conditions pose excess risks for certain populations. For example, compared to all infants born in the United States, Hispanic-American infants are more likely to be born with anencephaly spina bifida and other neural tube defects and African-American infants are more likely to be born with sickle-cell anemia.
    - (4) Birth defects can be caused by exposure to environmental hazards, adverse health conditions during pregnancy, or genetic mutations. Prevention efforts are slowed by lack of information about the number and causes of birth defects. Outbreaks of birth defects may go undetected because surveillance

1	and research efforts are underdeveloped and poorly
2	coordinated.
3	SEC. 2. BIRTH DEFECTS PREVENTION AND RESEARCH PRO-
4	GRAM.
5	Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act
6	(42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after sec-
7	tion 317A the following new section:
8	"BIRTH DEFECTS PREVENTION AND RESEARCH
9	PROGRAMS
10	"Sec. 317B. (a) National Birth Defects Sur-
11	VEILLANCE PROGRAM.—The Secretary, acting through
12	the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, may
13	award grants to, enter into cooperative agreements with,
14	or provide direct technical assistance in lieu of cash to
15	States, State health authorities, or health agencies of po-
16	litical subdivisions of a State for collection, analysis, and
17	reporting of birth defects statistics from birth certificates,
18	infant death certificates, hospital records, or other sources
19	and to collect and disaggregate such statistics by gender
20	and racial and ethnic group.
21	"(b) Centers for Excellence for Birth De-
22	FECTS PREVENTION RESEARCH.—
23	"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall estab-
24	lish at least five regional birth defects monitoring
25	and research programs for the purpose of collecting
26	and analyzing information on the number incidence

- correlates, and causes of birth defects, to include information regarding gender and different racial and ethnic groups, including Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, African Americans, Native Americans, and Asian Americans.
  - "(2) AUTHORITY FOR AWARDS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, may award grants or enter into cooperative agreements with State departments of health, universities, or other private, nonprofit entities engaged in research to enable such entities to serve as Centers of Excellence for Birth Defects Prevention Research.
  - "(3) APPLICATION.—To be eligible for grants or cooperative agreements under paragraph (2), the entity shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe, including assurances that—
    - "(A) the program will collect, analyze, and report birth defects data according to guidelines prescribed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control;

1	"(B) the program will coordinate States
2	birth defects surveillance and prevention efforts
3	within a region;
4	"(C) education, training, and clinical skills
5	improvement for health professionals aimed at
6	the prevention and control of birth defects will
7	be included in the program activities;
8	"(D) development and evaluation of birth
9	defects prevention strategies will be included in
10	the program activities, as appropriate; and
11	"(E) the program funds will not be used to
12	supplant or duplicate State efforts.
13	"(4) CENTERS TO FOCUS ON RACIAL AND ETH-
14	NIC DISPARITIES IN BIRTH DEFECTS.—One of the
15	Centers of Excellence shall focus on birth defects
16	among ethnic minorities, and shall be located in a
17	standard metropolitan statistical area that has over
18	a 60 percent ethnic minority population, is federally
19	designated as a health professional shortage area,
20	and has an incidence of one or more birth defects
21	more than four times the national average.
22	"(c) Clearinghouse.—The Centers for Disease
23	Control shall serve as the coordinating agency for birth
24	defects prevention activities through establishment of a
25	clearinghouse for the collection and storage of data and

generated from birth defects monitoring programs developed under subsections (a) and (b). Functions of such clearinghouse shall include facilitating the coordination of research and policy development to prevent birth defects. 4 The clearinghouse shall disaggregate data by gender and by racial and ethnic groups, the major Hispanic subgroups, non-Hispanic whites, African Americans, Na-8 tive Americans, and Asian Americans. 9 "(d) Prevention Strategies.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Con-10 trol, shall award grants to or enter into cooperative agreements with State departments of health, universities, or other private, or nonprofit entities to enable such entities to develop, evaluate and implement prevention strategies designed to reduce the incidence and effects or birth defects including— 16 17 "(1) demonstration projects for the prevention 18 of birth defects, including— 19 "(A) at least one project aimed at enhancing prevention services in a 'high-risk area' that 20 has a proportion of birth to minority women 21 22 above the national average, is federally designated as a health professional shortage area, 23 24 and has a high incidence of one or more birth 25 defects: and

1	"(B) at least one outcome research project
2	to study the effectiveness of infant interventions
3	aimed at amelioration of birth defects; and
4	"(2) public information and education programs
5	for the prevention of birth defects, including but not
6	limited to programs aimed at prevention of alcohol
7	and illicit drug use during pregnancy and promotion
8	of use of folic acid vitamin supplements for women
9	of childbearing age in a manner which is sensitive to
10	the cultural and linguistic context of a given commu-
11	nity.
12	"(e) Advisory Committee.—
13	"(1) Establishment of committee.—The
14	Secretary shall establish an Advisory Committee for
15	Birth Defects Prevention (in this subsection referred
16	to as the 'Committee'). The Committee shall provide
17	advice and recommendations on prevention and ame-
18	lioration of birth defects to the Secretary and the
19	Director of the Centers for Disease Control.
20	"(2) Functions.—With respect to birth de-
21	fects prevention, the Committee shall—
22	"(A) make recommendations regarding
23	prevention research and intervention priorities;

1	"(B) study and recommend ways to pre-
2	vent birth defects, with emphasis on emerging
3	technologies;
4	"(C) identify annually the important areas
5	of government and nongovernment cooperation
6	needed to implement prevention strategies;
7	"(D) identify research and prevention
8	strategies which would be successful in address-
9	ing birth defects disparities among the major
10	Hispanic subgroups, non-Hispanic whites, Afri-
11	can Americans, Native Americans, and Asian
12	Americans; and
13	"(E) review and recommend policies and
14	guidance related to birth defects research and
15	prevention.
16	"(3) Composition.—The Committee shall be
17	composed of 15 members appointed by the Sec-
18	retary, including—
19	"(A) four health professionals, who are not
20	employees of the United States, who have ex-
21	pertise in issues related to prevention of or care
22	for children with birth defects;
23	"(B) two representatives from health pro-
24	fessional associations;

1	"(C) four representatives from voluntary
2	health agencies concerned with conditions lead-
3	ing to birth defects or childhood disability;

- "(D) five members of the general public, of whom at least three shall be parents of children with birth defects or persons having birth defects; and
- "(E) representatives of the Public Health Service agencies involved in birth defects research and prevention programs and representatives or other appropriate Federal agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Education and the Environmental Protection Agency, shall be appointed as ex officio, liaison members for purposes of informing the Committee regarding Federal agency policies and practices;

# "(4) STRUCTURE.—

"(A) TERM OF OFFICE.—Appointed members of the Committee shall be appointed for a term of office of 3 years, except that of the members first appointed, 5 shall be appointed for a term of 1 year, 5 shall be appointed for a term of 2 years, and 5 shall be appointed for

- a term of 3 years, as determined by the Secretary.
  - "(B) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall meet not less than three times per year and at the call of the chair.
- "(C) COMPENSATION.—Members of the
  Committee who are employees of the Federal
  Government shall serve without compensation.
  Members of the Committee who are not employees of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate in effects for grade GS-18.
- 12 "(f) Report.—The Secretary shall prepare and sub-13 mit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the 14 House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate a biennial report re-16 garding the incidence of birth defects, the contribution of 17 birth defects to infant mortality, the outcome of implementation of prevention strategies, and identified needs for re-19 search and policy development to include information regarding the various racial and ethnic groups, including 21 Hispanic, non-Hispanic whites, African Americans, Native Americans, and Asian Americans.
- 24 "(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

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"(1) For the purpose of carrying out subsections (a), (b), and (c), there are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

"(2) For the purpose of carrying out subsection (d), there are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

"(3) For the purpose of carrying out subsections (e) and (f), there are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1997.".